Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

(1877–78) is very rich, containing perhaps three times as many species as the results of the whole three years' voyage of the *Challenger.*

ENTOMOLOGY.[1]

LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN CYNIPIDÆ.

- Genus 4. RHODITES Hartig.
    - *verna* O. S.
    - *radicum* O. S.
    - *bicolor* Harris.
    - *dichlocans* Harris.
- Genus 9. PERICLISTIS Forst
    - *sylvestris* O. S.
    - = *Aulax sylvestris* O. S.
    - *pirata* O. S.
    - = *Aulax pirata* O. S.
- Genus 12. SYNERGUS Hartig.
    - *lignicola* O. S.
- Genus 15. DIASTROPHUS Hartig.
    - *nebulosus* O. S.
    - *radicum* Bass.
    - *cuscutæformis* O. S.
    - *potentillæ* Bass.
- Genus 17. ANDRICUS Hartig.
    - *singularis* B.
    - *Osten-Sackenii* B.
    - *ignotus* B.
    - *californicus* B.
    - *concinnus* B.
    - *capsula* B.
    - *acinosus* B.
    - *petiolicola* B.
    - *flocci* Walsh.
    - *tubicola* O. S.
    - *sub. gen.* CALLIRHYTIS Forst.
        - *agrifoliæ* B.
        - *cornigera* O. S.
        - *Suttoni* B.
        - *punctata* B.
        - *seminator* H.
    - *sub. gen.* CALLIRHYTIS Forst.
        - *similis* B.
        - *futilis* O. S.
        - *tumifica* O. S.
        - *scitula* B.
        - *clavula* B.
        - *operator* O. S.
        - *palustris* O. S.?
- Genus 18. CYNIPS (L) Hertig.
    - *strobilana* O. S.
- Genus 20. ACRASPIS Mayr, nov. gen.
    - *pezomachoides* O.S.
    - *erinacei* Walsh.
- Genus 22. BIORHIZA Westwood.
    - *forticornis* Walsh.
- Genus 25. LOXAULIS Mayr, nov. gen.
    - *mammula* B.
- Genus 27. HOLCASPIS Mayr, nov. gen.
    - *globulus* Fitch
    - *duricoria* B.
    - *rugosa* B.
- Genus 28. DRYOPHANTA Forst.
    - *gemula* B.
    - *nubila* B.
    - *bella* B.
    - *polita* B. ?
- Genus 29. NEUROTERUS Hartig.
    - *batatus* B.
    - *noxiosus* B.
    - *vesicula* B.
    - *majalis* B.
    - *minutus* B.
    - *floccosus* B.
    - *Rileyi* B.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GALL LITERATURE.—The study of galls belongs to the domain of entomology as well as botany, and no one is more capable of reviewing the literature on the subject than Dr. Fr. Thomas, of Ohrdruf (Germany). Dr. Thomas has for some years past prepared the chapter, " Durch Thiere erzeugte Pflanzengallen " (Galls produced on plants by animals) of the Botanischer Jahresbericht, and we have just received his report from Vol. VII of that periodical. This latest record comprises the literature of the year 1879, including a few publications of the year 1878, not mentioned in the Jahresbericht for 1878, and is arranged as in the previous volumes; the titles are first given alphabetically by authors, a key to the subjects treated of follows, and finally the review is given of the publications. There are 107 publications recorded in this volume, of which number more than one-third treat directly or indirectly of the grape Phylloxera. The record is an evidence of the increasing interest felt in this branch of natural history. The most important contribution of the year 1879 appears to have been L. Courchet's "Etude sur les galles produites par les Aphidiens."

---

[1] This department is edited by PROF. C. V. RILEY, Washington, D. C., to whom communications, books for notice, etc., should be sent.

A NEW DEPREDATOR INFESTING WHEAT-STALKS.—Under the title of *Isosoma allynii*, Professor G. H. French, of Carbondale, Ill., describes what he believes to be a new wheat pest, in the *Prairie Farmer*, for Dec. 31, 1881. He has been kind enough to send us types of this new species, which, as we suspected from the description, prove to be not Isosoma, but a species of Eupelmus parasitic doubtless on some of the wheat-stalk feeders and probably on some species of Chlorops. A detailed description published in the *Canadian Entomologist* (Jan., 1882) of this "*Isosoma allynii*," shows also that Professor French drew it from the Eupelmus. The error would have less significance but for the existence of a true Isosoma affecting wheat much in the manner related by him, and undescribed.

We have been studying this last insect for nearly two years past from specimens received from Tennessee and Missouri. The larvæ were first received in June, 1880, passed the winter in the pupa state, and issued as adults in March and April, 1881. Specimens received the present season have issued in December, induced doubtless by the long protracted warm weather which generally prevailed in those sections. Although congeneric with the Joint-worm (*Isosoma hordei*) of Harris and Fitch, it differs widely from the latter in habits and appearance. The Joint-worm forms a gall-like swelling at a joint near the base of the stalk, while the species under consideration feeds on the interior of the stalk between the joints higher up without causing a swelling. The adult insect is more slender and much more hirsute than is the joint-worm fly, and is perfectly smooth upon the dorsum of the thorax, while the latter presents a marked punctation; moreover, the customary pronotal spot in the new species is large and yellow, while in *hordei* it is almost indistinguishable. We have recently characterized the insect in the *Rural New Yorker*, and append the following description:

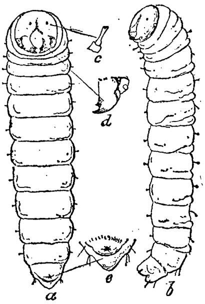

FIG. 1.—Larva of *Isosoma tritici* Riley. *a*, ventral view; *b*, side view; *c*, antenna; *d*, mandible; *e*, anal joint beneath.

ISOSOMA TRITICI, n. sp. *Female.*—Length of body, 2.8 mm. Expanse of wings, 4 mm. Greatest width of front wing, 0.7 mm. Antennæ sub-clavate, ¾ the length of thorax. Whole body (with the exception of metanotum which is finely punctulate) highly polished, smooth and sparsely covered with long hairs most dense toward end of abdomen. Color, pitchy-black without metallic luster, the scape of antennæ, occasionally a small patch on the cheek; mesoscutum, femoro-tibial articulations and tarsi (except last joint) tawny; pronotal spot large, oval and pale yellowish in color. Wing veins, dusky-yellow, and extending to beyond middle of wing; submarginal three times as long as the marginal, postmarginal very slightly shorter than marginal, and stigmal also shorter than marginal.

Described from 24 ♀ specimens; ♂ unknown. Of these 24 specimens only one was fully winged, two were furnished with hind wings only, while the rest were wingless.

It is worthy of remark that the species seems to be quite closely related to the European *Isosoma linearis.* This species was bred from wheat by Dr. Giraud, who considered it inquilinous in the swellings formed by the Dipterous *Octhiphila polystigma* of Meigen. Kaltenbach remarks, however, that although obtaining the Isosoma many times from the wheat, he never succeeded in seeing the Dipteron—a very suggestive fact.

Walker (Notes on Chalcididæ, p. 7) states, in reference to the "humeral spot" that although present in all European species of Isosoma, it is absent in American and Australian representatives of the genus. In *tritici,* however, it is a prominent feature of the markings, and even in *hordei* it is as evident as upon the European *I. verticellata* which we have from Walker himself.—*C. V. Riley.*

FURTHER NOTES ON THE IMPORTED CLOVER-LEAF WEEVIL *(Phytonomus punctatus).*—During a recent visit to our friend, Dr. LeConte, in Philadelphia, we learned that he had received a beetle from Canada, as long ago as 1853, from Mr. D'Urban, who was then connected with the geological survey of that country, and another specimen from the late Dr. Melsheimer, from Pennsylvania, and that these specimens had been described by him as *Phytonomus opimus* (Rhynchophora, p. 124). He had recognized, from what we had published in the NATURALIST, regarding *Phytonomus punctatus,* that his *opimus* was identical, and upon receiving specimens from us he wrote that after a careful examination there was no doubt in his mind as to the identity of the two species. *Ph. punctatus,* in its typical and most common form, is so easily recognizable by its coloration (the suture and margins of the elytra being yellowish-white) that one would not suspect its identity with *Ph. opimus* from the description of this last. It would appear, however, that *opimus* is identical with a variety of *Ph. punctatus* described by Capiomont *(Annales de la Société Entomologique de France,* 1868, p. 123), in which the scales of the elytra are almost uniformly gray, and which is not rare in Europe. The specimen from Melsheimer is, moreover, evidently rubbed. It is a strange coincidence that the numerous specimens we collected on Mr. Snook's farm were all identical in coloration with the typical form, and that just those described by Dr. LeConte as *opimus* should belong to a comparatively rare form.

The identity of the two forms once established, it becomes probable that the insect had made a permanent lodgement in this country years ago, and that it was simply overlooked as an injurious insect till the present year. That a beetle is quite liable to be overlooked by coleopterists, although quite injurious to some cultivated plants, is not only probable, but has often occurred. *Coccotorus scutellaris* which injuriously affects the plum; *Tyloderma fragariæ* which depredates on the strawberry plant; and *Hylesinus trifolii* which is so injurious to clover, are examples among many which occur to us of species very common on cultivated plants, yet rare in collections. The same is equally true in other orders of insects. A notable instance is found in the Hessian fly which, though more or less injurious every year in some of our wheat-producing sections, is yet so rare in collections that Dr. Packard had difficulty in procuring specimens to figure for his bulletin on the species.

There is the other alternative, however (which is also not so improbable), that the two specimens that have remained solitary so many years in the largest American collection of Coleoptera, may really have come into the country through European exchanges, especially as it is known that Dr. Melsheimer did, in some instances, mix up European with American species.

It is impossible to say whether this Phytonomus will spread further west or not. The encouraging presumption, however, is, if we may predicate upon analogy, that it will not, since we recall no very injurious beetle introduced from Europe (excluding those feeding upon stored products) which has spread over the whole country, the most prominent examples of such introduced species, *Crioceris asparagi*, *Galeruca xanthomelæna*, etc., being yet confined to the Atlantic coast.

Our experience and observations this winter confirm the opinion already expressed, that this Phytonomus hibernates principally in the young larva state, and that any mode of winter warfare that would crush or burn these larvæ hibernating in the old stalks would materially reduce the depredations of the species the ensuing summer. Clover stubble is, however, not so easily burned in winter, and whether rolling could be advantageously employed will depend very much on the smoothness of the field and other conditions.

As an interesting fact in connection with imported clover enemies we would mention that several species of the Curculionid genus Sitones, especially *S. flavescens* and *lineellus*, which in Europe are injurious to clover and lucern, and which have long since become naturalized in our country, have never been reported here as injurious though they occur quite commonly in some localities.[1]—*C. V. Riley.*

SILK-WORM EGGS; PRICES AND WHERE OBTAINED.—We daily receive applications for silk-worm eggs and inquiries as to where they can be obtained, the number of such applications indicating that interest in silk culture is fast increasing through the country. A small supply of silk-worm eggs will probably be at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture early this spring, and will be distributed upon application. We learn also, from circulars received from Crozier & Co., Bayou Sara, La., that they are prepared to furnish eggs at the following prices: Annual Japanese, $5 per ounce, $1 per 1000 eggs; the best yellow breed, warranted free from disease, $6 per ounce, $1 per 1000. The eggs ought to be ordered early, or else there is great danger of their hatching prematurely while on the way. A few eggs of a special race, fed for eleven years on osage orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*) by the editor, will be sent to a limited number of applicants who desire to feed with this plant, upon application to him.

---

[1] *Sitones tibialis*, in Europe is a dangerous enemy to young peas, and though likewise introduced into the United States and Canada, does not appear to be injurious in either.

ANTHROPOLOGY.[1]

PROFESSOR RAU ON CUP-SHAPED STONES.—The distinguished curator of the archæological treasures of the National Museum has just published a paper upon cup-shaped and other lapidarian sculptures in the Old World and in America, which will form a part of Volume v. in Major Powell's series of Contributions to North American Ethnology. This monograph is in 4to, and consists of 102 pages of printed matter, illustrated by 61 figures on tinted paper.

In archæology, as in natural history, form and function have to be studied separately, and each class of objects may be considered from the point of view of either. Furthermore, in all anthropological investigations analogies are to be distinguished from homologies. The work under consideration treats of a certain form in ancient sculpture, occurring in very interesting connections in various parts of the world, viz., certain cup-shaped excavations called *pierres à écuelles* in French, and *Schalensteine* in German. Part I. is taken up with a comprehensive review of the work of Professor E. Desor, entitled "Les Pierres à Ecuelles" (Genève, 1878); that of Sir James Y. Simpson entitled "Archaic Sculptures of Cups, Circles, &c., upon Stones and Rocks in Scotland, England, and other Countries" (Proc. Soc. Antiq., Scotland, 1867); Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac's "Prehistoric Remains in Central India" (Calcutta, 1879); and scattered references to these sculptures occurring in Scotland, England, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, and India. One-half of the illustrations are taken from the works above mentioned.

Professor Rau is very careful, while describing and figuring excavations very similar in form and grouping, to keep in view the fact that slight differences in detail combined with great differences of location may point to widely separated functions. In-

---

[1] Edited by Professor OTIS T. MASON, 1305 Q. street, N. W., Washington, D. C.